The Weekly Museum.

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BLIGH's NARRATIVE.

From The Hiſtorical Magazine.

[*Continued.*]

"OUR ſtock of proviſions conſiſted of above one hundred and fifty pounds of bread, twenty-eight gallons of water, twenty pounds of pork, three bottles of wine, and five quarts of rum. The difference between this and the quantity we had on leaving the ſhip, was principally owing to loſs in the buſtle and confuſion of the attack. A few cocoa-nuts were in the boat, and ſome bread-fruit, but the latter was trampled to pieces.

"I ſerved a tea-ſpoonful of rum to each perſon, (for we were very wet and cold) with a quarter of a bread fruit, which was ſcarce eatable, for dinner; but our engagement was now ſtrictly to be carried into execution, and I was fully determined to make what proviſions I had laſt eight weeks, let the daily proportion be ever ſo ſmall.

"I had hitherto (to the 5th of May) been ſcarcely able to keep any account of our run; but we now equipped ourſelves a little better, by getting a log-line marked, and, having practiſed at counting ſeconds, ſeveral could do it with ſome degree of exactneſs.

"To our great joy (on the 6th) we hooked a fiſh, but we were miſerably diſappointed by its being loſt by getting into the boat.

"It may readily be ſuppoſed, that our lodgings were very miſerable and confined, and I had only in my power to remedy the latter defect by putting ourſelves at watch and watch; ſo that one half always ſat up while the other lay down on the boat's bottom, or upon a cheſt, with nothing to cover us but the heavens. Our limbs were dreadfully cramped, for we could not ſtretch them out, and the nights were ſo cold, and we ſo conſtantly wet, that after a few hours ſleep we could ſcarcely move.

"Sunday the 10th, about nine o'clock in the evening, the clouds began to gather, and we had a prodigious fall of rain, with ſevere thunder and lightning. By midnight we had caught about twenty gallons of water. Being miſerably wet and cold, I ſerved to each perſon a tea-ſpoonful of rum, to enable them to bear with their diſtreſſed ſituation. The weather continued extremely bad, and the wind encreaſed; we ſpent a very miſerable night, without ſleep, but ſuch as could be got in the midſt of the rain. The day brought us no relief but its light. The ſea was conſtantly breaking over us, which kept two perſons conſtantly bailing; and we had no choice how to ſteer for we were obliged to keep before the waves to avoid filling the boat.

"The allowance which I now regularly ſerved to each perſon was one twenty-fifth of a pound of bread, and a quarter of a pint of water, at ſunſet, eight in the morning, and at noon. To-day I gave about half an ounce of pork for dinner, which, though any moderate perſon would have conſidered but a mouthful, was divided into three or four.

"Monday, May the 11th. Strong gales from S. S. E. to S. E. and very ſqually weather, with a high breaking ſea, ſo that we were miſerably wet, and ſuffered great cold in the night. In the morning at day-break I ſerved to every perſon a tea-ſpoonful of rum, our limbs being ſo cramped that we could ſcarcely feel the uſe of them. Our ſituation was now extremely dangerous, the ſea frequently running over our ſtern, which kept us baling with all our ſtrength.

"Tueſday, May the 12th. Having again experienced a dreadful night, the day ſhewed to me a poor miſerable ſet of beings full of wants, without any thing to relieve them. Some complained of a great pain in their bowels, and all of having but very little uſe of their limbs. What ſleep we got was ſcarce refreſhing, we being covered with ſea and rain. Two perſons were obliged to be all the time bailing the water out of the boat. I ſerved a ſpoonful of rum at day-dawn, and the uſual allowance of bread and water, for breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper.

"At ſix in the morning, (Thurſday the 14th) we ſaw land, from S. W. by S. eight leagues, to N. W. by W. 3-4 W. ſix leagues, which I ſoon found to be four iſlands, all of them high and remarkable.

"Theſe iſlands lie between the latitude of 13 deg. 16 min. S. and 14 deg. 10 min. S: their longitude, according to my reckoning, 15 deg. 51 min. to 17 deg. 6 min. W. from the iſland Toſoa. The largeſt iſland may be 20 leagues in circuit, the others five or ſix. The eaſternmoſt is the ſmalleſt iſland, and moſt remarkable, having a high ſugar-loaf hill.

"The ſight of theſe iſlands ſerved but to increaſe the miſery of our ſituation. We were very little better than ſtarving, with plenty in view; yet to attempt procuring any relief was attended with ſo much danger, that prolonging of life, even in the midſt of miſery, was thought preferable, while there remained hopes of being able to ſurmount our hardſhips. For my own part, I conſider the general run of cloudy and wet weather to be a bleſſing of Providence. Hot weather would have cauſed us to have died with thirſt; and perhaps being ſo conſtantly covered with rain or ſea protected us from that dreadful calamity.

"I had nothing to aſſiſt my memory, I could not determine whether theſe iſlands were a part of the New Hebrides or not; I believed them perfectly a new diſcovery, which I have ſince found to be the caſe; but, though they were not ſeen by M. Bougainville or Capt. Cook, they are ſo nearly in the neighborhood of the New-Hebrides, that they muſt be conſidered as part of the ſame group. They are fertile, and inhabited, as I ſaw ſmoke in ſeveral places.

"Sunday, May the 17th. The ſun-ſhine was but of ſhort duration. We had ſtrong breezes at S. E. by S. and dark gloomy weather, with ſtorms of thunder, lightning, and rain. The night was truly horrible, and not a ſtar to be ſeen; ſo that our ſteerage was uncertain. At dawn of day I found every perſon complaining, and ſome of them ſoliciting extra allowance; but I poſitively refuſed it. Our ſituation was extremely miſerable; always wet, and ſuffering extreme cold in the night, without the leaſt ſhelter from the weather. Being conſtantly obliged to bale, to keep the boat from filling, was, perhaps, not to be reckoned an evil, as it gave us exerciſe.

"At dawn of day, on Wedneſday the 20th, ſome of my people ſeemed half dead: Our appearances were horrible; and I could look no way but I caught the eye of ſome one in diſtreſs. Extreme hunger was now too evident, but no one ſuffered from thirſt, nor had we much inclination to drink, that deſire, perhaps, being ſatisfied through the ſkin. The little ſleep we got was in the midſt of water, and we conſtantly awoke with ſevere cramps and pains in our bones. This morning I ſerved about two tea-ſpoonfuls of rum to each perſon, and the allowance of bread and water as uſual. At noon the ſun broke out and revived every one. I found we were in lat. 14 deg. 49 min. S; long. made 45 deg. 46 min. W; courſe S. 88 deg. W; diſtance ſeventy-five miles.

"Thurſday, May the 21ſt. Our diſtreſſes were now very great, and we were ſo covered with rain and ſalt water, that we could ſcarcely ſee. Sleep, though we longed for it, afforded no comfort: For my own part, I almoſt lived without it: We ſuffered extreme cold, and every one dreaded the approach of night. About two o'clock in the morning we were overwhelmed with a deluge of rain. It fell ſo heavy that we were afraid it would fill the boat, and were obliged to bale with all our might. At dawn of day, I ſerved a large allowance of rum. Towards noon the rain abated and the ſun ſhone, but we were miſerably cold and wet, the ſea breaking ſo conſtantly over us, that, notwithſtanding the heavy rain, we had not been able to add to our ſtock of freſh water. The uſual allowance of one twenty-fifth of a pound of bread and water was ſerved at evening, morning, and noon. Latitude, by obſervation, 14 deg. 29 min. S. and longitude made, by account, from Toſoa, 27 deg. 25 min. W; courſe ſince yeſterday noon, N. 78 deg. W. ninety-nine miles.

"Friday, May the 22d. Our ſituation this day was extremely calamitous. We were obliged to take the courſe of the ſea, running right before it, and watching with the utmoſt care, as the leaſt error in the helm would in a moment have been our deſtruction. The ſea was continually breaking all over us; but, as we ſuffered not ſuch cold as when wet with the rain, I only ſerved the common allowance of bread and water.

"Saturday, May the 23d. The miſery we ſuffered this day exceeded the preceding. The night was dreadful. The ſea flew over us with great force, and kept us baling with horror and anxiety. At dawn of day I found every one in a moſt diſtreſſed condition, and I now began to fear that ſuch another night would put an end to the lives of ſeveral who ſeemed no longer able to ſupport ſuch ſufferings. Every one complained of ſevere pains in their bones; but theſe were alleviated, in ſome degree, by an allowance of two tea-ſpoonfuls of rum; after drinking which, having wrung our cloaths, and taken our breakfaſt of bread and water, we became a little refreſhed.

"Monday, May the 25th. About three o'clock the sea began to run fair, and we shipped but little water; I therefore determined to know the exact quantity of bread I had left; and on examining found, according to my present issues, sufficient for twenty-nine days allowance. In the course of which I hoped to be at Timor; but, as that was very uncertain, and perhaps after all we might be obliged to go to Java, determined to proportion my issues to six weeks. I was apprehensive that this would be ill received, and that it would require my utmost resolution to enforce it; for, small as the quantity was which I intended to take away, for our future good, yet it might appear to my people like robbing them of life, and some, who were less patient than their companions, I expected would very ill brook it. I however represented it so essentially necessary to guard against delays in our voyage by contrary winds, or other causes, promising to enlarge upon the allowance as we got on, that it was readily agreed to. I therefore fixed, that every person should receive one twenty-fifth of a pound of bread for breakfast, and one twenty-fifth of a pound for dinner; so that by omitting the proportion for supper, I had forty-three days allowance.

[*To be continued.*]

Female Heroism.

WHEN Henry the IVth of France had besieged the town of Paraise, and preparations were made for storming it, a young tradesman, by name La Chenaye, who was in love with, and equally loved by a girl suited to him, proposed to her away to escape out of the town, when she nobly answered, "I am persuaded that it is only your concern for me which can make you think of forsaking your countrymen now that they are about to fight; your proposal does not lessen my esteem for you; and as a proof of it, I am ready to unite my destiny with your's; come, I will instantly give you my hand, but it shall be on the breach." At these words, she hastily moved forward, without regarding the tears or the entreaties of her lover; and both fought with such amazing valor, that Henry (who loved valor, though in an enemy) desired to save their lives; but La Chenaye being killed by a musket-ball, his mistress refused quarter, and continued fighting; till feeling herself mortally wounded, she fell on her lover's body, mixing her blood with his, embracing him as she expired.

ANECDOTE.

A Sailor, one evening, was stopped by a footpad, who demanded his money, when a scuffle ensued, the tar took the robber, who meeting some people, who persuaded him to bear away with his prize to the justice of the peace, which the tar did; and when the magistrate came to examine into the assault, he said he must take his oath, that he put him in bodily fear, otherwise he could not commit the man; the sailor looking stedfastly at the justice, answered, *He, d—n him He, put me in bodily fear! No, nor any that ever lived:* Therefore, if that is the case, you may let him go, *for d—n me if I swear to any such a lie.*

AN EPITAPH.

HERE lies honest Strephon, with Mary his bride,
Who merrily liv'd, and cheerfully dy'd;
They laugh'd, and they lov'd, and drank while they were able,
But now they are forc'd to knock under the table.
This marble, which formerly serv'd them to drink on!
Now covers their bodies, a sad thing to think on!
That on what our can to moisten our clay,
'Twill one day be ashes, and moulder away.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

SONNET TO DELIA.

COULD but the Muse's artless feeling strain,
Within thy breast, light Cupid's gentle fires,
Then would my powers exert their ev'ry vein,
And sing with all the ardor love inspires.

Then like the mildest zephyrs from the west,
Whose purest breeze with health & softness move,
My muse should fan the passion of thy breast,
And we accordant know the joys of love.

But, ah! methinks you now repeat—"forbear,
Cease thy soft strain, nor think no more of me"—
Ah! is it so—then hear me now declare,
I never, never more, will think of thee.
Tho' virtue's grace, and beauty's charms are thine,
More are like thee—and such may yet be mine.

Aug. 20. ALEXIS.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

THERE are I know some folks that do not care
Much for the body, so the face be fair;
Some other asses, in a female creature,
Respect no beauty but a handsome feature.
Each man his humor hath, and so 'tis mine,
To love a woman that I now define;
Her face angelically bright and fair,
In which the graces shine and virtues are.
Adorn'd with modesty and mild aspect,
Where wanton glances are of no effect;
Her eyes all languishing, not to invite
A rude address, but pleasingly delight.
Her lips like rubies that do pearls enclose,
Which are her teeth, whilst a blush comes and goes
Upon her cheeks, like a new-born flame to show
Some heat is mix'd with her pure pleasing snow.
Her forehead high, her hair in ringlets waves,
Soft as the down, yet amorous winds out-braves,
That wanton with it, and would bear it hence,
As glorious trophies of such excellence.
Her chin like polish'd crystal smooth and bright,
Her breast like hills of snow, round, soft and white
Her shoulders ivory monuments well spread,
That gracefully they may support her head.
Her arms long, soft, and streaked azure veins,
To please chaste love when 'circled in such chains,
Her hands and fingers not too long nor short,
Branch'd with the mazy violet veins, her port.
And mein majestic and yet free from pride,
Her voice sweet charming and her words apply'd
To virtuous ends—and now to sum up all,
She's chaste and modest, wise, discreet, nor shall
Rudeness approach her but with a disdain,
Or a rebuke shall dash it back again,
Pious and humble, much compassionate,
Courteous to all and free from all debate.
A master-piece of Nature's, frame and wit,
Who, when she form'd her, cry'd, a lucky hit;
And that again she should not mould from clay
A thing so glorious, cast her mould away.

Aug. 1. POOR NED.

ON LIFE.

MAN by necessity compell'd must go,
O'er rocks of peril, and thro' vales of woe,
Man with the morn begins his destin'd race,
Joy in his eye, and pleasure in his face;
But, oh! what rubs attend his setting days,
His sinews slacken, and his sense decays:
His limbs sore ake with hourly toil oppress,
'Till wish'd-for night restore him peaceful rest?
Thus man forever labours and decays,
Counting but few, and those unealy days:
He scarce a minute glories in his bloom,
So harsh is death's inexorable doom,
So nigh, alas! the cradle's to the tomb.

Sunday Monitor, No. 14.

FOR AUGUST 24.

If a man also strive for masteries, yet is he not crowned except he strive lawfully. 2 Tim. ii. 5. namely, in faith, by which we have the victory. And as the enemies return again, and always become more crafty and more strong, we must continually be in arms. *Until now, the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence,* Mat. xi. 12

IF those cannot expect to be crowned, who strive, but not lawfully, what must become of those who do not strive at all? O LORD, strengthen me therefore to get the victory, for it greatly exalts thy glory if the power of mine enemies is broke: and the least degree of thy grace and strength is able to overcome the greatest power of sin at last, which is thy promise, and cannot fail of being performed: since in the former there is the promise of life and growth, whilst the latter is condemned to death, and actually dies more and more if nailed to the cross of CHRIST.

Stand up my soul shake off thy fears,
And gird the gospel armour on:
March to the gates of endless joys,
Where thy great captain Saviour's gone.

What tho' the prince of darkness rage,
And waste the fury of his spite?
Eternal chains confine him down
To fiery deeps, and endless night.

What tho' thine inward lusts rebel,
'Tis but a struggling gasp for life;
The weapons of victorious grace
Shall slay thy sins, and end the strife.

A PENNY SAVED *is a* PENNY EARNED.

SAYS poor RICHARD; and so says the miser; aye, and the libertine too, when there's no music heard at the shake of the purse. Strange, that Mr. *Spendthrift's* prudence should step up, just at the exit of his cash; but he's like half the world, with whom prudence and property were never joint-tenants. Make every mother's son face the grindstone, says the aristocrats the swinish rabble have liberty! it would be casting pearls before swine: obedience is the soul of order, and severity is the parent of submission. POOR RICHARD makes a parody on this language—make every mother's son pale with poverty, quoth prudent *Dick*; the world have plenty of cash! it's casting guineas into the ocean. Adversity is the school of wealth, and want creates invention. Take warning, ye knights of the careless purse! many of your order have wooed prudence behind the grates.—They then sing psalm-tunes, at church, instead of Bacchanal chorus, at the hotel. *Will Bluster* was like ye; he borrowed dollars and stumpt people to play 'em; bought land in Vermont and went to New-York, in the stage, to speculate; and came home in a sulky.—*Will* talked of a servant and mistress, and swore he'd have 'em; which was scarce uttered, before Mr. Officer steps up, and reads to him—to answer unto Mr.——for not paying £.800 Our gentleman spends four weeks in a gaol, and comes out prepared for a man of business; he now reads PALEY instead of ROCHESTER, buys his annual coats, calculates interest on his notes, and uncorks his bottle, only to his friends. He now points to the old sign of the punch bowl, where sit in reeling merriment a circle of topers! see that says he, poor *Will Bluster*, had it not been for the gaolers bolt.——

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 23.

VERBAL accounts say—that *all* of the victories of the French do not appear in print. They say, that *Turin*, the capital of Sardenia, *is taken*; that the duke of York *was missing*; that General Beaulieu *is killed*; that the *French*, and not the Engliſh, command the channel, &c. &c. The *confirmation* is wanting, but we have no doubt of the receipt of many other propitious events, in a ſhort time.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 16.

"The coming of Mr. Jay has an aſtoniſhing effect here—it announces to all the iſland the cauſe of complaint and every thing is as it were on a ſtand—and univerſal conſternation ſtrikes the mind of every ſober man, of whatever party—I at firſt thought that the ſending an Envoy extraordinary was unneceſſary, but I was miſtaken, it was the beſt meaſure that could have been taken; I was on a viſit in the country to a gentleman who was a conſiderable manufacturer, ſince the news of war arrived—While I was there, he diſmiſſed one thouſand poor women from employment—and I believe there are 100 ſuch inſtances now in the Iſland, taken place within a few weeks."

PAILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 15.*

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, June 19, received by the ſhip Active, Captain Blair, arrived in the Delaware.

"We underſtand the convoy from America to France is arrived ſafe at l'Orient. Notwithſtanding the French loſt 7 ſhips of the line, in the laſt engagement, they are in force enough to chaſe Admiral Montague, who had 9 ſail of the line, of freſh ſhips, into port. Lord How is gone out again. The Oracle of the 18th, (which has the Continental news) poſitively ſtates, that the Archduke and the Emperor are ſet off for Vienna; and that the Auſtrian forces are to be withdrawn, from a ſenſe of the utter impoſſibility of making head againſt the French; Clairfait is driven into Ghent; Ypres is ſaid to have ſurrendered, with 7000 troops.—Nor is there any doubt entertained but that the Allies muſt abandon Flanders entirely this campaign. Mr. Jay is arrived; but he had not had an audience on the 18th.—The Miniſtry declare that they wiſh to maintain Peace with America."

By this arrival it appears the Republican armies of France have totally defeated the combined forces—That the Duke of York is taken pritoner—that the Cheſapeake fleet had arrived ſafe in France—in a word, that the ſucceſſes of the French, in the month of June, have been in the laſt degree wonderful. And that there is now a pleaſing proſpect of peace.

In the action in which the combined forces were defeated, the French brought four hundred thouthouſand men in the field.

LONDON, *June 16.*

By Admiral Montague, Goverment has received certain intelligence that the French Americran fleet, amounting to 160 ſail, are arrived at Port l'Orient, and therefore the great object for which they hazzarded the action of the 1ſt of June, is completely accompliſh'd. Of this rich canvoy, the intrinſic value of which is above five millions ſterling, but forty veſſels are loaded with cotton and ſugar, the produce of their iſlands; the reſt are loaded with proviſions and naval ſtores of all kinds.

The convoy had 4 ſhips of war, and they were joined on the 31 inſtant by 12 more ſhips, ſo that Admiral Montague was unable to touch them; and there is reaſon to fear that theſe ſhips having effected their firſt great object of ſeeing their trade ſafe into port, are now at ſea cruizing againſt the trade of England.

June 26.—We ſtop the preſs to ſay, that a gentleman in town has received a letter from the commander as Oſtend, dated Monday laſt, ſtating, that at that time the French were within 7 miles of that place.

Diſpatches have likewiſe been received from the duke of York, but the contents have not yet tranſpired. It is however reported, that our army has been obliged to fall back.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that all differences between this country and America, is now in a fair way of being amicably adjuſted.

An official letter was yeſterday ſent to a gentleman in this city, belonging to a committee of merchants, ſtating, that all communications with America, both of a private and commercial nature, might be again renewed—without the leaſt reſtraint—"matters being ſo far ſettled with Mr. Jay, as to inſure a final, and, it is hoped, a permanent adjuſtment of every miſunderſtanding that has taken place between the two countries."

June 28.—The Tranſports with lord Moira's army was in ſight of Oſtend on Wedneſday. His lordſhip's orders, however, are not to land, if Ypres ſhould be taken.

Reports were circulated at Oſtend on Wedneſday of the capture of Oudenarde. If this be true, the duke of York's poſition is extremely central. The whole amount of the force under his royal highneſs, and the prince of Cobourg, does not exceed 40,000 men.

On the banks of the Sambre, the gentleman ſtates, that the French have taken Charleroi, and were on Monday within ſix miles of Bruſſels.

BRUSSELS, June 22.

Yeſterday the French carried ſeveral of the Auſtrian and Dutch poſts; particularly thoſe of Chappelle Herlaimont, above Binch, and Fontaine L'Eveque. The latter was of the utmoſt importance, as it covered Nivelles and Bruſſels.

In conſequence of its being forced, the allied troops are obliged to fall back on the foreſt Soignies, within two leagues of this capital. This, (of courſe) has occaſioned the utmoſt conſternation here.

OSTEND, June 23, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The French were this day at noon at Sevekote, only two miles and an half from Oſtend. It is expected that they will make an attempt againſt this town to-morrow. Every houſe is almoſt deſerted.

From Fort Dauphin, 14th July.

"I arrived here this day, and found every thing in the greateſt confuſion. Six days ago the Negroes came in town and killed every French perſon they found, in number about 8000—ſeveral are now lying about the wharves—no buſineſs doing, or any veſſels permitted to go at preſent, but Capt. A. Billings, who will forward you this. Laſt night 5000 Negroes went from this place to St. Marc, twelve miles diſtance; what the conſequence is, I have not yet heard. Numbers of Americans loſt their cargoes by having them on ſhore; every veſſel is filled with the inhabitants, who dare not go on ſhore."

*** Later accounts from this place corroborate the above particulars.

The Britiſh commanders in Nova-Scotia, have given orders for the entire deſtruction of the town of St. Pierre, Miquelon: And a few days ſince a number of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of that place arrived here, in their fiſhing ſmacks.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday the 25th ult. the brig Nancy, Capt. Norcott, ſailed from New-London, and on Sunday following, ſuddenly filled and ſunk (ſuppoſed by the ſtarting of a plank) Mr. Hurlburt of New-London, principal owner, was unfortunately drowned; the people were taken off the wreck and ſaved.

COURT OF HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Saturday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr M'Whorter, Mr. WALTER W. HYER, Merchant, of this city, to Miſs PHOEBE SMITH, daughter of Mr. Jacamiah Smith, of Elizabeth Town.

On Wedneſday evening laſt, at Harverſtraw, by the Rev. Dr. Miller, Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL, Merchant, of this city, to Miſs JENNET HAY, of that place.

Juſt Publiſhed,

By Benjamin Gomez, Bookſeller and Stationer, No. 97, Maiden-Lane,

And will be ready for delivery on Wedneſday, the 27th inſt

LETTERS

From Dr. PRIESTLEY to the

JEWISH NATION,

Inviting them to an AMICABLE DISCUSSION of the EVIDENCES of CHRISTIANITY, together with

DAVID LEVI's REPLIES thereto.

As the ſubject is diſcuſſed with temper and candor on each part, it is preſumed this Treatiſe will meet the approbation of the Citizens of New York.

A New and Beautiful Muſeum.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that there is contained in the front apartments, of the preſent Muſeum, the largeſt collection of Birds, Butterflies, Inſects and Beatles in America; from Europe, Aſia, Africa and America—The colection contains near 600 Birds, upwards of 2000 Inſects, ſome moſt Elegant Paintings, a Ship of 14 guns completely rigged, made entirely of Glaſs, a Concert Muſical Clock, which plays five different inſtruments, the Harpſicord, Piano Forte, 2 Flutes and the Organ; this Clock coſt near 800 Dollars. Admittance into this Muſeum *three ſhillings*, or *four* for inſpecting both Muſeums.

GARDINER BAKER.

A WOMAN,

WITH a good Breaſt of Milk, wiſhes to take a Child in the houſe to Nurſe—She can bring the beſt of recommendation with reſpect to her character—Enquire of the Printer.

New-York, Auguſt 16. 27. 1f.

WANTED,

AN *Apprentice to the Book-Binding Buſineſs. Enquire at No. 95, Beekman ſtreet.* 1 f.

The NEW-YORK DIRECTORY,

For Sale at this Office.—Alſo, 50 Reams good Writing Paper, (Cheap for Caſh.)

A Good Dry Cellar.

To be Let till the firſt of May next.—Enquire of the Printer.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Made at the New York Cotton and Linen Manufactory, and for sale by ANDREW STOCKHOLM, at No. 303, Pearl-street, formerly Queen-street, near Peck slip.

A Great variety of striped and plain nankeens, for the summer season, calculated for ladies or gentlemen, which will be retailed for the present.

Also will be ready in a few days,

German stripes, thicksets, bridgetts, or rib deleurs, sattinets, jeans, pillow fustians, dimities, crossbars, checks, and bed ticken, stocking yarn of different qualities, and candle wick.

Orders for cotton goods of any quality made to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and likewise a number of apprentices, either girls or boys, from 7 years old and upwards.

June 14. 18—tf.

HENRY M. DOBBS.

HAVING conducted the Watch Making Business for Mr. John J. Staples, Jun. and his having now declined it, H. M. DOBBS has taken a shop, No. 64, Wall street, opposite the Tontine Coffee-House, where he carries on said Business. He pledges himself to those Gentlemen and Ladies, that have estimable watches, to directly repair them himself, as he has, with sincere regret, known great abuses committed, from the want of experience, in many who profess to know that most beautiful and curious art.

N.B. Those watches that were sold by him while at Mr. Staples's he continues to warrant.

A few handsome English and French Silver warranted Watches, on hand.

June 14. 18—tf.

MR. MACK,
Miniature Painter;

WHOSE performances have been so much admired, by the lovers and promoters of the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since in this city, and begs a continuance of favors, which he hopes to merit, being so fortunate as never to fail taking the most striking likeness of every subject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

JUST OPENED.
By JAMES HARRISON,
No. 38, MAIDEN-LANE.

ELEGANT PRINTS; coloured & uncoloured, by the first masters; which will be sold upon reasonable terms.

New-York, February 1, 1794.

A Moses Built Long Boat,

ABOUT 18 or 20 feet long, was taken up adrift on Monday the 21st inst. between New-York and Hell Gate. The owner proving property and paying charges may have her again, by applying to the Printer.

New-York July 31, 1794.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
HATTER,

HAVING commenced Business at No. 13 Old-Slip, acquaints his friends and the Public, that he is now carrying it on in all its respective branches; where they may at all times be applied with any quntity of HATS of any quality or fashion, on reasonable terms.

N. B. Orders from the country executed with punctuality.

New-York, May 24. 15 tf

QUEEN *of* FRANCE.

Just Published and for Sale by J. Fellows, No. 131, Water street, and at this Office.

MEMOIRS of the celebrated Maria Antoinette, eidevant queen of France, including her armours and intrigues. Ornamented with six elegant copper plate prints. To which is added an authentic account of her trial.

"Nothing is a greater excitement to virtue, than the abhorrence of vice."

BRANTOME.

PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING.

No. 43, *Smith-Street.*

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their generous encouragement in the line of his business.

SHIP and HOUSE PAINTING,
done with neatness and dispatch.
Ornamental Painting, & Signs elegantly executed.

JOHN VANDER POOL.

GEORGE YOULE,
Plumber and Pewterer,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from No. 54 to No. 284, Water-Street, between Peck and New-Slips, where he still continues to carry on his business as usual: viz. making of House leads and Scuppers, head and mid-ship pumps, lining of Cisterns, Gutters, &c. He also makes Pewter distill Worms suitable for Stills from 10 to 3000 gallons —Likewise manufactures Spoons and Candle Moulds of every size—where the Public may be supplyed in any quantity and on as reasonable terms as any of his branch of business in New-York. May 24. 15 tf

HARD WARE.

JEREMIAH HALLETT AND *Co,*
No. 171, Water-Street, Between Burling-Slip and Fly-Market.

HAVE a general assortment of Ironmongry for sale, on reasonable terms, among which are, Tin Plates, most all kinds of Planes and other Tools for Carpenters and Joiners, Mill, Pit and other saws, files and rasps, locks and hinges of various kinds screw and pad augers, scale beams, shovel and tongs, andirons and cast iron dogs, pots, kettles and other castings; brass and iron candle sticks; oil stones, clouts, brads and screws; slates and slate pencils; iron, horn, and ivory combs; best kind of chapple needles, tea trays and waiters; shovels and spades, frying pans, anvils, buttons, buckles, knives and forks, and other cutlery: Pocket books, hammers and sledges, wire and steal rat traps, plated and common bitts, do. stirrup irons, bridle buckles and tips, tea kettles of every kind, nails, sadlery, &c. &c. &c. 27—t.f

S. LOYD,
Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-street.—She returns her most grateful acknowlegements to her friends and the public for past favors and hopes to merit a continuence of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20, 1793. 71---1y.

AN EXCELLENT PAINT MILL

For Sale, cheap for Cash. Enquire at this Office.

JAMES HEARD AND Co.

No. 84 (formerly 91,) William-Street.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have, and are opening, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present, and approaching season, many of which are purchased at reduced prices *for Cash*, which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at such prices as will render them an object worthy of attention.

New-York, May 10, 1794. 13 tf.

NOTICE.

BY order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-County, in the state of New York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and ablent debtors;" passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the county of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized, and that unless, the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this public notice of such seizure, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.

Queens-County March 22, 1794. 1y.

RICHARD and BENJAMIN CARMAN,

HAVE Commenced the HATTERS BUSINESS, at No. 60, Catharine-street, and at the corner of Front and King-streets—where they intend carrying it on in an extensive line.

Masters of Vessels and others, may be supplied with any quantity of either Coarse or Fine Hats, on the shortest notice.

New-York July, 10th, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BLACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and rons with brass heads, Plains of various sorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, a third JOINT of a CONCERT PITCH FLUTE, Marked *Longman and Broderip*, No. 26, *Cheapside, London*; whoever has found it and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive the above Reward.

PRINTERS INK.

MANUFACTURED and sold by Jacob Fee, No. 1 Magazine-street, near the Tea-Water-Pump, New-York. t.f.

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED immediately, to a Genteel Business.—Enquire of the Printer,

The MANUAL EXERCISE

Is just Published, and for Sale at this Office.
Price six-pence.